

around the eyes of each of its neighbours. Mutual preening seems unusual in the Sylviidae, though familiar enough with crows, falcons and owls. Such episodes were preceded or followed by short chases of one bird by another through the branches, during which the wings were continually flickered. Prolonged observation was never possible during these incidents, but the behaviour appears to have been of a pre-roosting nature and it is interesting to note that very similar performances have been recorded—Tooby (1947)—in the British Long-tailed Titmouse (*Aegithalos caudatus rosaceus*), a species which also forages in small bands; the birds sleep in compact groups with their heads together and their tails out. So far the writer has been able to track down only one party of Splendid Blue Wrens to their roost. In this instance the birds were perched in the branches of a bush ten to twelve feet from the ground. Unfortunately some of the birds moved slightly at the light of the torch before their precise position could be noted, so that it is not known whether they were roosting together or occupying individual perches.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have to thank Mrs. B. Main of the Zoology Department, University of Western Australia, for the identification of spiders from photographs.

REFERENCES

- Mathews, Gregory M. (1927). *The Birds of Australia*, vol. x.
Serventy, V. N., and White, S. R. (1944). 'Notes on the Splendid Blue Wren,' *The Emu*, 44, 48-49.
Chisholm, A. H. (1950). *Ibis*, 92, 476-477.
Tooby, John (1947). 'Roosting Behaviour of Long-Tailed Tits,' *British Birds*, XL, 310-311.

Wader Records.—I would like to record the following correction and additions to my article 'Recent Observations on South Australian Migratory Waders' (*Emu*, vol. 54, pp. 51-57, 1954).

(a) Oriental Dotterel (*Charadrius veredus*). The 1928 specimen is in the South Australian Museum, not the S. A. White Collection as stated by me.

(b) In giving the latest previous records of the rarer species I followed Condon (*South Australian Naturalist*, vol. 24, part 2, pp. 1-8, 1947) in quoting specimen records only. There are, however, more recent sight records of three of the species. These are—Little Whimbrel (*Mesoscolopax minutus*), the Coorong, November 1943 (C. E. Rix, *South Australian Ornithologist*, vol. 17, p. 66, 1945); Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*), Fulham, November 1944 (John White, *ibid.*, p. 52); Knot (*Calidris canutus*), Ewe Island (Murray mouth area), May 1931 (J. Sutton, *id.*, vol. 11, p. 115, 1931).—BRIAN GLOVER, Blackwood, S.A., 5/5/54.